

normal readings probably indicate a transient or permanent abnormality. The authors have studied these deviations, using statistical methods, and have prepared a chart from which the statistical probability of a series of deviations from normal can be read directly. For example if in 140 examinations of the blood pressure of an individual 0 to 13 abnormal readings are obtained this may be considered to fall within the range of chance variation, *i.e.*, not to exceed a probability of 1 in 20. If more than 12 and less than 17 abnormal readings are obtained the probability of this being due to chance varies from 1 in 20 to 1 in 1,000. A larger number of abnormal readings decreases the probability that chance is a factor and increases the probability that disease is a factor.

FRANK G. PEDLEY

Convalescent Serum in the Treatment of Poliomyelitis. Silverthorne, N., Hawke, W. A. and Brown, A.: *Canad. Pub. Health J.*, 1941, 32: 410.

Silverthorne *et al.* report on 92 patients seen in the preparalytic stage of poliomyelitis during the 1937 epidemic in Toronto. Half of these patients were given 50 c.c. each of convalescent poliomyelitis serum intramuscularly, the other half received no serum. The incidence of paralysis was the same in the two groups, the mortality was the same. The severity of the paralysis was slightly greater in the untreated cases. The authors conclude that this study indicates that the serum was of no value in preventing paralysis.

FRANK G. PEDLEY

Obituaries

Robert Dawson Rudolf, C.B.E., M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (C), F.R.G.S. Doctor Rudolf died on November 2nd after a short illness. He was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1865. When five years of age he went to England with his parents and resided there. He was educated at the Birkenhead School and at the University of Edinburgh. For a brief period (2 years) before beginning his studies in Edinburgh he returned to Canada and settled at Medicine Hat the then terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. His purpose was to take up farming but he abandoned this project and proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated in medicine in 1889, with the degree of M.B., C.M. In 1890 he attained the degree of M.D. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1910.

After graduation he was a resident physician in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and in the Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh. He pursued post-graduate studies in London, Paris and Berlin. Later he spent five years in India, after which he came to Toronto, to establish his permanent home and to practise his profession.

When war broke out in 1914 Dr. Rudolf immediately enlisted and went overseas with the first contingent, remaining there for five years. He served at first at a base hospital in France but subsequently became consulting physician to the Canadian Forces in England with the rank of Colonel. For his services during the war his Majesty made him a Companion of the British

Empire. Prior to the war and for many years he was an officer in the Governor-General's Body Guard.

At the time of his death he was Emeritus Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Toronto and consulting physician to the Toronto General Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children. These facts indicate his earlier fields of activity in Academic and Hospital circles. He also held a government position as expert adviser regarding the enforcement of the proprietary and patent medicine act.

Dr. Rudolf was at one time President and Fellow of the American Therapeutic Society and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of the American Association of Physicians and a Fellow of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

He travelled somewhat widely. In his early days he visited the far East and a few years ago he sailed from San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand returning home via the Dutch East Indies, the Suez Canal and England. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

He wrote many papers published in various journals. In addition he was the author of a textbook for medical students and young practitioners entitled "The Medical Treatment of Disease". This passed through four editions and a fifth was in contemplation just before his death.

In private life Dr. Rudolf had many friends. There was a charm about his unfailing courtesy and quiet dignity that enlisted devotion and affection. He was a man of strict integrity, possessing a kindliness of disposition that appealed to all with whom he came in contact. He was fond of riding, golf, fishing and travel, but in his leisure hours perhaps his most outstanding characteristic was his love for children at all ages. He was ever happy in their midst.

In 1894 he married Rosa Marguerita, daughter of the late J. T. Danson of Grasmere, England, she predeceased him 6 years ago. They had one son and one daughter. The son, Major R. G. Rudolf is on the Canadian Headquarters Staff in England; his wife and two children reside in Toronto. The daughter married Dr. C. Beecher Weld who is professor of physiology at Dalhousie University. They have three children. Dr. Rudolf has a sister, Lady Danson and a brother George residing in England. To his family we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Dr. E. M. Brundage, Chaplin, Sask., died on October 2, 1941, aged 79. He was born in New Brunswick and graduated from Baltimore Medical College in 1896. He came west in 1910 and practised at Bienfait and Gainsborough for several years.

Dr. Richard Cartwright, of Ottawa, died on October 20, 1941. He was aged 79. A native of Kingston, Dr. Cartwright graduated from Queen's Medical College in 1884 and practised medicine in Rochester, N.Y., for 20 years. He was the son of the late Sir Richard Cartwright and Lady Cartwright.

Dr. Reginald Burton Deane, F.A.C.S., one of Western Canada's leading orthopaedic surgeons, succumbed to a protracted cardiac lesion at his home in Calgary on June 23, 1941. He was born in Yeoville, Somersetshire, England, on July 23, 1870, and was the son of the late Captain Richard Burton Deane and Martha Ridout Deane. The family came to Canada over sixty years ago.

Much of Reginald Deane's youth was spent at the headquarters of the Northwest Mounted Police at Regina, Northwest Territories, where his father was a member of this force. Vivid impressions must have been made on young Deane's impressionable mind in those days of the early 80's. He was sometimes employed in making out reports and in attending to other clerical duties. He was there during the stirring days of the Northwest Rebellion in 1885 and witnessed many of the tragic events concerned with this uprising. He met many of

the notable personages of the west who had much to do with moulding public opinion and who were instrumental in fashioning the course of events in the Northwest Territories.

Their influence probably had much to do with his love of history in later years.

As a young man he had difficulty in deciding on a career whether to become a Thespian, a follower of the Muses or a disciple of Æsculapius. He finally decided to become a physician and entered McGill University in 1894 from which institution he graduated in 1898. Here he came under the influence of such teachers as Shepherd, Stewart, Gardner, Girdwood, Adami, and this influence enhanced an enquiring mind which unto the end remained plastic and receptive. In 1899, Dr. Deane registered with the Northwest Territories Medical Council and began practice of his profession at Maple Creek, N.W.T. Later on he moved to Lethbridge, Alberta, and was associated with the late Dr. F. H. Mewburn. In 1911 he came to Calgary and gradually limited his practice to surgery. In 1919 he went to England and studied this branch at Liverpool, Bristol and London. Returning to Calgary he soon established a reputation in this line of work, and in 1922 was appointed honorary surgeon to the Red Cross Hospital for Crippled Children. No one can value the excellent services Dr. Deane rendered to the children of this Province. He was meticulously careful and methodical in his work and seldom wrong in his diagnosis, yet he was inclined to minimize his own abilities. He was greatly beloved by the children and they had complete confidence in him. He always took an active part in medical affairs and brought to bear on a subject a clear judgment and an analytical mind. His presentation of a surgical paper was illustrated by many well chosen references culled from extensive reading and were always a delight to his audience.

He was a constant reader of good books on many and diverse subjects. Literature, history, science and philosophy were his special delight and many of his books were closely annotated, particularly those which contained gems of truth. These he would carefully relegate to the recesses of his memory's storehouse to be recalled at the opportune time.

Dr. David James Dunn, of Edmonton, Alta., died on July 24, 1941. He was born in 1866 and graduated in medicine from Trinity University in 1893.

Dr. George Wallace Elliott, aged 77, a former member of the Winnipeg Police force, and a graduate of the Manitoba Medical College in 1897, died October 21st, at his home in Vancouver. Dr. Elliott came to Manitoba 58 years ago from Kilkenny, Ireland. In 1898 he became one of the early citizens of the Yukon, and later was a medical immigration officer of the Canadian government at Ellis Island, N.Y., and at Portland, Maine, retiring in 1925. He went to Vancouver four years ago.

Dr. Edgar Rae Frankish, well-known Canadian criminologist whose expert evidence for the Crown aided in the conviction of many major criminals, died on October 23, 1941, after a short illness, in his sixty-third year.

In 1934 he was appointed Provincial Pathologist (Ontario) and given full control over the crime detection laboratory at the Provincial Parliament Buildings.

Dr. Frankish had worked on numerous murder or manslaughter cases during the past 10 years and played an integral part in the solution of many famous cases.

He was a graduate of Trinity University (1904).

Dr. William James Harrington, a pioneer and well-known doctor of Dauphin, Man., died suddenly on September 13, 1941, in the Winnipeg General Hospital. He was born in 1873. Graduating from Manitoba Medical College in 1900, he practised continuously in Dauphin. In 1925 he represented that constituency as a member

of the provincial legislative assembly, and he continued his interest in politics as president of the Dauphin Liberal Association. Another interest was sport—football, in college days, curling and golf in later life.

Dr. Gordon Edward Helston, of Toronto, Ont., died on October 14, 1941. He was born in 1900 and a graduate of Toronto University (1922).

Dr. Louis Joseph Loughlin, of Carberry, Man., died in Grace Hospital, Winnipeg, October 31st, aged 40 years.

Born in Carroll, Man., he was educated in Winnipeg schools, and graduated in medicine in 1927 from the University of Manitoba. He practised for the last twelve years in Carberry.

Dr. Alexander Smith McCaig, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., died on October 29, 1941. He was born in 1871 and graduated from the University of Toronto (1896).

Dr. Robert Mayrand, of Quebec, titular Professor of Dermatology at Laval University, died on October 7, 1941, aged sixty-four. He was a veteran of the first Great War and held the rank of major.

Dr. Herman H. Moore, of Haileybury, Ont., died on October 20, 1941. The late Dr. Moore, who was about 60 years of age graduated from the University of Toronto in 1907, and practised first in Haileybury. In 1910 he came to the Porcupine, locating first at Pottsville, where he was one of those coming through the 1911 fire. After the fire he moved to Aura Lake (now Schumacher). In 1913 he moved to Timmins and for many years was Hollinger doctor there. He won the greatest popularity and esteem not only for his undoubted skill as a surgeon and doctor but for his high qualities as a gentleman. In 1926 he left Timmins and since had been engaged in practice and hospital work in Old Ontario and in the United States.

Dr. Edward Vincent Murphy, former medical superintendent of the Alexandra Hospital, Montreal, died on October 26, 1941, in his fifty-seventh year.

A native of Fall River, Mass., he received his Arts degree at Holy Cross University, Worcester, Mass., in 1908, later coming to McGill University where he graduated in medicine in 1914. He served for a short time as superintendent of the Children's Memorial Hospital and then accepted an appointment on the staff of the Alexandra Hospital. Illness forced him to retire last April.

During more than 25 years of service with the hospital Dr. Murphy was responsible for many progressive changes, keeping the hospital abreast of the times.

Dr. Allister McDonald Murray, of Toronto, died on October 29, 1941. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McD. Murray. After practising medicine in Mitchell for a few years, he came to Toronto and was one of the first physicians to open a practice in the Danforth district.

Dr. Léon Octave Noel, of Sherbrooke, Que., died on October 5, 1941, in his eighty-third year. Born in Lotbinière, Que., he was a graduate of Laval University (1883), and practised for nearly 13 years at Scotstown. He then became superintendent of l'Hospice St. Julien at St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, Megantic County.

Dr. Telfer J. Norman, of Vancouver, formerly Deputy Minister of Health for Alberta, died on October 8, 1941.

Dr. Norman, who came from Edmonton in 1921, was born at Stromburg, Ont., and was a graduate of McGill University.

Dr. George M. Stuart, aged fifty-nine, for the past 35 years a resident of Cupar, Saskatchewan, died suddenly on October 28, 1941. Dr. Stuart was born in Huron County, Ontario. He graduated in medicine from Manitoba University in 1906 and shortly after settled at Cupar. He was chairman of the public school board for many years and was also to the fore in all civic activities.

News Items

Alberta

The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, met in Edmonton on November 13, 1941. It was the last meeting of the Council for this year.

Nominations have been called for elections in four of the medical constituencies in Alberta, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Peace River and Edmonton, for the two year term 1942-1943. Nominations must be in by the end of the month when ballots will be sent out to the voters.

The Special Commission appointed under the Cancer Remedy Act of Alberta has been investigating the results of the Koch Cancer Cure but their pronouncement has not yet been made. According to the press reports, people claimed benefits in varied illnesses but no scientific data were produced as evidence, either as to the ailment or end-results.

The Council is still being agitated by difference of opinion between the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the mine contract doctors, who have a full medical contract. The point at issue is, does a full medical contract include the services of a specialist, and if the contract doctor is unable to render such treatment, is he bound to furnish it at his own expense. Physicians consider their contracts as covering only such services as a general practitioner does, or should render.

Recently, several physicians from Saskatchewan have registered in Alberta, coming from the dried out areas. They believe a province with coal, oil and more moisture, being nearer the mountains, offers a better chance to get a living than where they have been.

The special committee of Edmonton physicians in charge of arrangements for the Canadian Medical Association Convention at Jasper, June next, is very busy these days. Every little detail is having attention as it is felt that the Jasper convention must be the greatest convention and the most successful one in the history of the Canadian Medical Association.

Dr. Fred Campbell and Dr. A. E. Archer went via airplane to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Medical Association at Ottawa, recently.

G. E. LEARMONTH

British Columbia

The recent election in British Columbia has completely altered the political aspect of things and we may look for repercussions in public health matters. The Honourable G. M. Weir, Minister of Health lost his seat, and in the general political chaos, resulting from the absence of a party with a clear majority, there is no knowing at present who will assume his portfolio. The views of the various parties on such matters as health insurance are so varied and divergent that the future may hold a good many surprises for the medical profession.

A recent court case of considerable interest and importance to the medical profession took place in Vancouver when the defendant was a certain mutual benefit society of a type which is becoming very prevalent and gathering a good deal of business. The plaintiff, a surgeon in Vancouver, had charged his patient for an amount which covered pre-operative diagnosis, surgical treatment and post-operative treatment. The company proposed to pay only for the operation, and the surgeon sued. The presiding judge handed down a decision which allowed as a necessary part of the treatment, not only the actual operation, but the pre-operative and post-operative care, and allowed charges therefor. It is hoped that the text of this judgment may be obtained and published at an early date as it will have considerable bearing on this type of insurance.

The following is the personnel of No. 13 Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C.—Lieut.-Col. Roy Mustard, Major C. A. Watson, Capt. J. S. McCannel, Capt. G. L. Stoker, Capt. and Adj. W. M. G. Wilson, Lieut. G. C. Johnston, Lieut. T. K. MacLean. This ambulance corps, now stationed in Ontario, was organized as a unit and left British Columbia last July. It is now fully up to strength and completely ready for any service anywhere, at any time.

Medical men from British Columbia are continuing to join His Majesty's Forces. We note that recent enlistments have been those of Drs. W. M. Toone, Nelson; N. B. Hall, Campbell River; R. N. Dick, Chemainus; T. C. Harold, Ladysmith, and others.

The *Bulletin* War Relief Fund of the Vancouver Medical Association has forwarded a second cheque for \$1,147.50 to Ottawa for transmission to Great Britain. It is hoped that a further remittance will be sent shortly. There is the greatest sympathy amongst medical men for this cause and the commonest expression is one of regret that taxes and other inescapable costs do not permit of larger donations.

Dr. Murray Blair, representative on the Executive Committee of the Canadian Medical Association, and Dr. Wallace Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Economics of the Canadian Medical Association, were recently in Ottawa on matters connected with the Council of the latter body. They returned a few days ago.

J. H. MACDERMOTT

Manitoba

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manitoba Health Officers' Association which was formed in June, 1941, was held in the Library of the Manitoba Medical College, on November 5th.

The members present were: *President*—Dr. George Clingham, Virden; *First Vice-president*—Dr. M. S. Loughheed, Winnipeg; *Second Vice-president*—Dr. E. S. Bolton, Brandon; *Members at Large*—Drs. H. A. Gordon, Portage La Prairie, and H. V. Waldon, Vita.

A draft of the proposed constitution was considered in detail and prepared for presentation at the next Annual Meeting.

Twenty-one Manitoba Hospitals and two cancer clinics have received the approval of the American College of Surgeons, following the 1941 survey which was concluded October 1st.

The following hospitals were approved: Winnipeg—Central Tuberculosis Clinic Hospital, Children's Hospital, Grace Hospital, King Edward Hospital, King George Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Misericordia Hospital, the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children, Victoria Hospital, Winnipeg General Hospital; Brandon—General Hospital and Hospital for Mental Diseases; Ninette—Manitoba Sanatorium; St. Boniface—St. Boniface Hospital and St. Roch's Hospital; St. James—Deer Lodge Hospital; St. Vital—St. Boniface Sanatorium;